NEWPORT MERCURY.

Dol. 50 *Cts.* per Ann.] TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1799. [No. 1954.]

NEWPORT *(Rhode-Island)* Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

NOTICE.

HE Stockholders of *The New-*
surance Company are hereby notified,
he Notes for the third Inſtallment of
Cent. or Twenty Dollars on each
, fall due on the firſt Monday in Oc-
next; and Payment is expected on,
ore that Day, at the Office of ſaid
any.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. DENISON, *Sec'ry.*

port Inſurance Office, Sept. 16, 1799.

NTED a GELDING of the
Narraganſet Breed, about 15 Hands
four Years old, in every Reſpect per-
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e, free from Tricks, his Paces eaſy,
ot ſubject to ſtumble or ſtart.—Any
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hear of a Purchaſer, by applying to
inter, by the 30th Inſtant.

wport, Septtember 16.

THE MOST WORSHIPFUL
LEG CLARKE, Eſquire,
Grand-Master.

Officers and Members of the
ND LODGE of the moſt Ancient and
able FRATERNITY of FREE and
PTED MASONS, of the State of
-Iſland and Providence Plantations,
e Maſters and Wardens of LODGES
its Juriſdiction, are hereby notified
vene at *MASONS-HALL*, in Warren,
urſday the 3d of October next, at Nine
k, A. M. in order to dedicate ſaid
and Conſtitute and Conſecrate
INGTON LODGE, No. 1, and to In-
e Officers thereof.

BY ORDER,
JOHN HANDY, *G. Sec'ry.*

B. BRETHREN *in general are invited*
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port, Sept. 17, 1799.

NIEL W. BARKER & Co.
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EREAS the Hon. Court of
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ISTOPHER MANCHESTER, *Admin'r.*
erton, *Sept.* 7, 1799.

FOWLER & Co.
for Sale, at their Wholeſale Stores
on Mr. Langley's Wharf,
OURDEAUX, Alicant, and
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and New-England Rum; beſt Hol
Geneva; Madeira, Sherry, Liſbon
Malaga Wines; Loaf, powdered, an
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; Nutmegs; Mace; Cinnamon;
s; Ginger; Pepper; Piment;
ſſes; Chocolate; New-York Soa;
Raiſins; Starch, &c. &c. &c.

A L S O,

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WARE, in Crates; German Ste
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PARIS, July 15.

The anniverſary of the 14th of July was yeſterday celebrated with great ſolemnity.

Citizen Sieyes, Preſident of the Directory made the following

SPEECH on the occaſion;

CITIZENS,

TEN years have elapſed ſince that ever memorable day, when, ſetting at defiance all the combined efforts of tyranny, the Repreſentatives of the French people took a ſolemn oath to vindicate their rights, and to lay the foundations of Liberty. This ſublime ſignal ſtruck home to every heart; and the 14th of July beheld the fall, a fall never to be repaired, of that antique fortreſs, the odious badge of our ſlavery, which the hereditary crimes of our Kings, and the equally hereditary baſeneſs of their accomplices, ſeemed to have reared upon a baſis which nothing could overthrow. It was here, even here, in this every enclоſure which has been rendered ſacred and auguſt by the firmneſs of the freemen who filled on this proud day, that ſavage hordes, that barbarous and ſanguinary foreigners were aſſembled, and inſolently threatened this great city, and with it the riſing deſtines of regenerated France. All theſe inſtruments of tyranny diſappeared in a moment, and vaniſhed at the firſt burſt of your indignation, and the firſt achivement of your valour. How ſweet and conſolatory is the recollection of the fortunate hours which ſucceeded this firſt victory! That tumult, thoſe high reſounding ſongs, thoſe heart felt throes, thoſe fraternal reciprocations of mutual fondneſs and fidelity which marked the character of a people ſurpriſed and enchanted at the idea of having broken their chains! Every circumſtance hurried France at that moment to accompliſh with ardour the moſt deſirable changes. Numberleſs abuſes were detected and reformed,—the privileged orders were denunciatid and extinguiſhed, and reforms and corrections of every kind, were projected and introduced. Then were laid the foundations of the Repreſentative Government which irreconcileable with all hereditary power, muſt neceſſarily and ſoon have expelled Royalty, and welcomed the eſtabliſhment of a Republic.—In vain did the ſworn enemies of all public good accumulate difficulties upon difficulties: in vain was a rebellious reſiſtance raiſed by feudal inſolence, and by the habits and intereſts of titled and untitled ſlaves. The regenerated powers were immenſe; for they were reformed and animated by the effervescence of a public ſpirit. The public will was energetic and perſevering. Every thing that was generous every thing that was magnanimous united on the ſide of Liberty; while ignorance and baſeneſs took refuge with the faction of ſlavery. The work of our regeneration was not indeed compleated, the Republic was not as yet proclaimed; but without any injury to truth, it may perhaps be obſerved that the minds of men were *then*, more than *now*, warmed with the ardour of Republicaniſm. It is far from being my intention to enumerate the cauſes that have diſturbed that harmony; for it were prudent to put out of ſight every conſideration that may prevent its eſtabliſhment amongſt us: but I may at leaſt be permitted to obſerve that, at the period I allude to, the perfidiouſneſs and jealouſy of ſtrangers had not been allowed time to diffuſe among us the poiſon of that infectious influence. Their cruel interpoſitions made itſelf ſoon felt as terrible and deſtructive as the ſcourges of Nature which ravage and deſolate whole countries. Their numberleſs emiſſaries ſucceeded in intermeddling in our domeſtic diſcuſſions—in our neareſt and deareſt intereſts—they were ſucceſsful in diſſeminating and ſanctioning theſe fatal maxims, viz. that knowledge ſhould yield to ignorance, wiſdom to folly, reflection to raſhneſs. Could it have been imagined that they ſhould extort from our blind credulity the means and almoſt the right of introducing their opinions upon us; or that they ſhould ultimately perſuade us that they knew better than Frenchmen how the French ſhould be free? What ſtrange derelinquiſhment of our own ſenſe!—And, indeed, can we have forgotten thoſe calamitous times when, moſt certainly, through the operation of the ſame baneful influence, all thoſe who had ſerved, or were able and willing to ſerve their country, were looked down upon, inſulted, and perſecuted; when the moſt protecting authority was detected, and merely, ſolely becauſe it was authority; when every motion was ſo perplexed and confounded, that thoſe who were not officially charged with the execution of any meaſure, were obſtinately bent in taking every thing upon their hands; when thoſe who were unable to win the confidence of the people, did on that account alone dare to pretend that they were the only perſons who had a right to ſpeak in their own name, and to interpret their will; when all, in a word appeared emulous to repreſent the nation, by attempting to exclude its real Repreſentatives! how counleſs the evils that have flown from this one ſource! Frenchmen! Be taught by the leſſons of a long and well earned experience! For they have coſt us dear.—Surrounded as we are; by imminent perils, we muſt needs call forth all the vigor and energy of Republicans. Let us arouſe a new, and arm ourſelves with thoſe which nerved our arms and warmed our hearts on the 14th July; but at the ſame time let us be on our guard to prevent their being adulterated by any foreign infuſion. Our former energy will prove itſelf by a manifeſtation of every ſentiment that tends to unite us, and thus encreaſe our ſtrength. Foreign interference will betray itſelf in every thing that aims at ſowing diviſion among us. Frenchmen, let us put an end to all fatal diſſentions; remember that the enemy is at our gates, and that our firſt and moſt urgant buſineſs is to repel him. Recal to your minds the firſt anniverſary of the day we are now celebrating; remember that ſoul raviſhing enthuſiaſm which ſeemed to breathe but one ſoul into the 400,000 Frenchmen who were aſſembled upon that occaſion. That ſublime ſpectacle had already promiſed a nation of heroes, and that promiſe has not proved fallacious. Let thoſe proud recollections ſwell your boſoms. Let all the ardour of your deſires, all the warmth of your emotions be abſorbed and loſt in one thought, in one paſſion, in one longing, that of being conquerors. Such is our will and pleaſure; do you anſwer it—Yes; and I may aſſert in your name, that victory is ours, the Country is ſaved, and the Republic is forever eſtabliſhed.—Viva la Republic.

TALLEYRAND.

Citizen Talleyrand has juſt publiſhed a vindication of his conduct, in anſwer to the accuſations preferred againſt him in ſeveral pamphelts and journals. He begins with remarking, that all his accuſers are themſelves either Ex-Prieſts or Ex-Nobles, and even Princes or Foreigners, who having firſt introduced themſelves to notice with cunning dexterity, ſoon aſſumed with audacity the privilege of inſtructing us how we ſhould be free in our own country.

"What then," continues Talleyrand, "do theſe men urge, who are not Frenchmen, or thoſe among Frenchmen, whoſe integrity have ſucceeded in corrupting? That I have been one of the Conſtituent Aſſembly! Yes, I was fully convinced that they could never forgive thoſe whoſe names are illuſtrious among the founders of Liberty. I was fully convinced that men who had never experienced the firſt ſallies of the French people, in 1789, who indulged in shameful raillery on the ſublime enthuſiaſm of the nation, and who, unable to prevent the revolution, exerted themſelves to render it odious, were in ſecret, enraged againſt the aſſembly which firſt proclaimed the declarations of the rights of man, and were more favourable to the anti-revolutionary part of that aſſembly than to the part which produced the Revolution. But I was ignorant that they could carry their audacity ſo far as publicly, and without any maſk, to reproach a citizen with having been a member of the Conſtituent Aſſembly. And yet this is one of the numerous accuſations preferred againſt me in their favorite journal.

"In the preſent agitation of the public mind three ſuppoſitions are alone poſſible. The Republic will conſolidate its ſtrength in the midſt of ſo many events; we ſhall be overwhelmed in the confuſion and deſtruction of every kind of authority; or Royalty will be reſtored to oppreſs us with increaſed fury and tyranny. Every other ſuppoſition is to me a chimera, and I have unqueſtionably given ſufficient pledges of my zeal againſt the two laſt ſyſtems. The fate allotted to me, by both the one and the other of them, is ſufficiently known, as well the kind of preference which they would grant to me. It has been a thouſand times demonſtrated, that I can have no other deſire but that of conſolidating the power and eſtabliſhing the glory of the Republic. I did not, indeed expect, I confeſs to be reduced to the neceſſity of proving, in the 7th year of the Republic, that I am not an emigrant. A proof rendered unneceſſary by the unanimous declaration of the National Convention, which ordered my name to be eraſed from all liſts of Emigrants, and repealed at the ſame time the decree of accuſation which had been brought againſt me.

"But it is aſked by my accuſers, what are the motives which cauſed the National Convention to eraſe the name of Talleyrand? The anſwer, however, is ſimple, and undoubtedly deciſive, I was ſent to London, for the ſecond time, by the Proviſional Executive Council, on the 7th of Sept. 1792. I have in my poſſeſſion the original paſſport delivered to me by the Council, and which is ſigned by ſix of its Members, Lebrun, Danton, Servan, Claviebe, Roland, and Monge. It was tranſmitted to the Convention, when it thought proper to take my caſe into conſideration, and I will produce it to any perſon deſirous of ſeeing it."

Talleyrand denies that he wore the white cockade in America and at Hamburg, and appeals to the teſtimony of the Envoy and Conſul at that city.

"The Journal des Hommes Libres maintains, that it was Talleyrand who procured the return of Malmeſbury, after the latter had been diſmiſſed by Charles Lacroix. But it was not to Paris, that was no longer neceſſary, but to Liſle, in the centre of our military bulwark. Is this point clearly made out? There never was an important fact that carried conviction with it more ſtrongly. On the 18th of Meſſidor, when the conferences began, "I was not Miniſter; it was only the 28th Meſſidor, I was appointed by the Directory." In ſhort, every thing which has been done, within or without the Republic is imputed to me; and I am interrogated why the Grand Duke of Tuſcany was not kept as a hoſtage, as if it were my province to give inſtructions to the Generals. They have the effrontery to aſſert, that it was I who alienated from the Republic the United States of America, at a moment when they know that American negociators have arrived in France, and they cannot be ignorant of the ſhare which I have had in that event, on account of the language, full of deference; of moderation, and I will be bold to ſay, of dignity which I addreſſed them in the name of the French government, while thoſe who now attack me were deſirous only to convey to them expreſſions ſevere and irritating."

Talleyrand concludes his vindication by accuſing his aſſailants of ignorance, malice, and the baſeſt deſigns.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 13.

Sir Sidney Smith mentions, in a deſpatch dated Acre, May 14, "Buonaparte has loſt the popularity and confidence of his troops.—The Princes of the mountains have abandoned him, and joined the Turks and Engliſh.

When the Grand Signior received the news of Buonapart's defeat, he preſented the meſſenger with ſeven purſes, 3000 ſequins.

Seven bags are arrived here with the ears of the French killed in Syria. When the Grand Signior heard the account of the carnage before Acre, he ſhed tears.

Yeſterday the Grand Signior ſent a tartar to Sir Sidney Smith with an aigrette and ſable fur; (ſimilar to that of Lord Nelſon) worth 25,000 piaſters.

When Sir Sidney Smith arrived at Acre; Ghezar Pacha declared himſelf ready to evacuate the city, at the ſame time requeſting Sir Sidney to bring off the Pacha's treaſures and the women of his ſeraglio. Sir Sidney granted this, inſiſting however; that, before Ghezar left the place, it ought to be undermined, ſo as to afford no reſidence to the enemy. This being done, the reſolute Sir Sydney declared, that thoſe mines were made both for and againſt him (the Pacha) if he ſhould attempt to quit the city. The Pacha's courage revived, and he remained.

June 20.

After his defeat before Acre, Buonaparte ſent one of his moſt reſolute officers to Cairo, with orders for the commandant to ſend him immediately all the troops he could ſpare. The latter anſwered, it was impoſſible to weaken his force, being threatened on all ſides by ſuperior numbers, and having much to do to keep the people of Cairo in ſubjection. Receiving this reply, Buonaparte ordered the commandant of Cairo, and all his garriſon to join him; but the officer, charged to carry this order ſeemed confident of the utter impractibility of advancing thro' Paleſtine, where the Turks occupy almoſt all the paſſages. This circumſtance cauſes the higheſt conſternation in the French army.

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What ſtrange derelinquiſhment of our own ſenſe!—And, indeed, can we have forgotten thoſe calamitous times when, moſt certainly, through the operation of the ſame baneful influence, all thoſe who had ſerved, or were able and willing to ſerve their country, were looked down upon, inſulted, and perſecuted; when the moſt protecting authority was detected, and merely, ſolely becauſe it was authority; when every motion was ſo perplexed and confounded, that thoſe who were not officially charged with the execution of any meaſure, were obſtinately bent in taking every thing upon their hands; when thoſe who were unable to win the confidence of the people, did on that account alone dare to pretend that they were the only perſons who had a right to ſpeak in their own name, and to interpret their will; when all, in a word appeared emulous to repreſent the nation, by attempting to exclude its real Repreſentatives! how countleſs the evils that have flown from this one ſource! Frenchmen! Be taught by the leſſons of a long and well earned experience! For they have coſt us dear.—Surrounded as we are; by imminent perils, we muſt needs call forth all the vigor and energy of Republicans. Let us arouſe a new, and arm ourſelves with thoſe which nerved our arms and warmed our hearts on the 14th July; but at the ſame time let us be on our guard to prevent their being adulterated by any foreign infuſion. Our former energy will prove itſelf by a manifeſtation of every ſentiment that tends to unite us, and thus encreaſe our ſtrength. Foreign interference will betray itſelf in every thing that aims at ſowing diviſion among us. Frenchmen, let us put an end to all fatal diſſentions; remember that the enemy is at our gates, and that our firſt and moſt urgant buſineſs is to repel him. Recal to your minds the firſt anniverſary of the day we are now celebrating; remember that ſoul raviſhing enthuſiaſm which ſeemed to breathe but one ſoul into the 400,000 Frenchmen who were aſſembled upon that occaſion. That ſublime ſpectacle had already promiſed a nation of heroes, and that promiſe has not proved fallacious. Let thoſe proud recollections ſwell your boſoms. Let all the ardour of your deſires, all the warmth of your emotions be abſorbed and loſt in one thought, in one paſſion, in one longing, that of being conquerors. Such is our will and pleaſure; do you anſwer it—Yes; and I may aſſert in your name, that victory is ours, the Country is ſaved, and the Republic is forever eſtabliſhed.—Viva la Republic.

TALLEYRAND.

Citizen Talleyrand has juſt publiſhed a vindication of his conduct, in anſwer to the accuſations preferred againſt him in ſeveral pamphelts and journals. He begins with remarking, that all his accuſers are themſelves either Ex-Prieſts or Ex-Nobles, and even Princes or Foreigners, who having firſt introduced themſelves to notice with cunning dexterity, ſoon aſſumed with audacity the privilege of inſtructing us how we ſhould be free in our own country.

"What then," continues Talleyrand, "do theſe men urge, who are not Frenchmen, or thoſe among Frenchmen, whoſe integrity have ſucceeded in corrupting? That I have been one of the Conſtituent Aſſembly! Yes, I was fully convinced that they could never forgive thoſe whoſe names are illuſtrious among the founders of Liberty. I was fully convinced that men who had never experienced the firſt ſallies of the French people, in 1789, who indulged in shameful raillery on the ſublime enthuſiaſm of the nation, and who, unable to prevent the revolution, exerted themſelves to render it odious, were in ſecret, enraged againſt the aſſembly which firſt proclaimed the declarations of the rights of man, and were more favourable to the anti-revolutionary part of that aſſembly than to the part which produced the Revolution. But I was ignorant that they could carry their audacity ſo far as publicly, and without any maſk, to reproach a citizen with having been a member of the Conſtituent Aſſembly. And yet this is one of the numerous accuſations preferred againſt me in their favorite journal.

"In the preſent agitation of the public mind three ſuppoſitions are alone poſſible. The Republic will conſolidate its ſtrength in the midſt of ſo many events; we ſhall be overwhelmed in the confuſion and deſtruction of every kind of authority; or Royalty will be reſtored to oppreſs us with increaſed fury and tyranny. Every other ſuppoſition is to me a chimera, and I have unqueſtionably given ſufficient pledges of my zeal againſt the two laſt ſyſtems. The fate allotted to me, by both the one and the other of them, is ſufficiently known, as well the kind of preference which they would grant to me. It has been a thouſand times demonſtrated, that I can have no other deſire but that of conſolidating the power and eſtabliſhing the glory of the Republic. I did not, indeed expect, I confeſs to be reduced to the neceſſity of proving, in the 7th year of the Republic, that I am not an emigrant. A proof rendered unneceſſary by the unanimous declaration of the National Convention, which ordered my name to be eraſed from all liſts of Emigrants, and repealed at the ſame time the decree of accuſation which had been brought againſt me.

"But it is aſked by my accuſers, what are the motives which cauſed the National Convention to eraſe the name of Talleyrand? The anſwer, however, is ſimple, and undoubtedly deciſive, I was ſent to London, for the ſecond time, by the Proviſional Executive Council, on the 7th of Sept. 1792. I have in my poſſeſſion the original paſſport delivered to me by the Council, and which is ſigned by ſix of its Members, Lebrun, Danton, Servan, Claviebe, Roland, and Monge. It was tranſmitted to the Convention, when it thought proper to take my caſe into conſideration, and I will produce it to any perſon deſirous of ſeeing it."

Talleyrand denies that he wore the white cockade in America and at Hamburg, and appeals to the teſtimony of the Envoy and Conſul at that city.

"The Journal des Hommes Libres maintains, that it was Talleyrand who procured the return of Malmeſbury, after the latter had been diſmiſſed by Charles Lacroix. But it was not to Paris, that was no longer neceſſary, but to Liſle, in the centre of our military bulwark. Is this point clearly made out? There never was an important fact that carried conviction with it more ſtrongly. On the 18th of Meſſidor, when the conferences began, "I was not Miniſter; it was only the 28th Meſſidor, I was appointed by the Directory." In ſhort, every thing which has been done, within or without the Republic is imputed to me; and I am interrogated why the Grand Duke of Tuſcany was not kept as a hoſtage, as if it were my province to give inſtructions to the Generals. They have the effrontery to aſſert, that it was I who alienated from the Republic the United States of America, at a moment when they know that American negociators have arrived in France, and they cannot be ignorant of the ſhare which I have had in that event, on account of the language, full of deference; of moderation, and I will be bold to ſay, of dignity which I addreſſed them in the name of the French government, while thoſe who now attack me were deſirous only to convey to them expreſſions ſevere and irritating."

Talleyrand concludes his vindication by accuſing his aſſailants of ignorance, malice, and the baſeſt deſigns.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 13.

Sir Sidney Smith mentions, in a deſpatch dated Acre, May 14, "Buonaparte has loſt the popularity and confidence of his troops.—The Princes of the mountains have abandoned him, and joined the Turks and Engliſh.

When the Grand Signior received the news of Buonapart's defeat, he preſented the meſſenger with ſeven purſes, 3000 ſlorins.

Seven bags are arrived here with the ears of the French killed in Syria. When the Grand Signior heard the account of the carnage before Acre, he ſhed tears.

Yeſterday the Grand Signior ſent a tartar to Sir Sidney Smith with an aigrette and ſable fur; (ſimilar to that of Lord Nelſon) worth 25,000 piaſters.

When Sir Sidney Smith arrived at Acre; Ghezar Pacha declared himſelf ready to evacuate the city, at the ſame time requeſting Sir Sidney to bring off the Pacha's treaſures and the women of his ſeraglio. Sir Sidney granted this, inſiſting however; that, before Ghezar left the place, it ought to be undermined, ſo as to afford no reſidence to the enemy. This being done, the reſolute Sir Sydney declared, that thoſe mines were made both for and againſt him (the Pacha) if he ſhould attempt to quit the city. The Pacha's courage revived, and he remained.

June 20.

After his defeat before Acre, Buonaparte ſent one of his moſt reſolute officers to Cairo, with orders for the commandant to ſend him immediately all the troops he could ſpare. The latter anſwered, it was impoſſible to weaken his force, being threatened on all ſides by ſuperior numbers, and having much to do to keep the people of Cairo in ſubjection. Receiving this reply, Buonaparte ordered the commandant of Cairo, and all his garriſon to join him; but the officer, charged to carry this order ſeemed confident of the utter impractibility of advancing thro' Paleſtine, where the Turks occupy almoſt all the paſſages. This circumſtance cauſes the higheſt conſternation in the French army.

LOWER ELBE, July 20.

ARMIES OF ITALY.

The Vienna Court Gazette of the 10th inst. contains the capitulation of Bologna, againſt which place General Klenau had made thoſe movements detailed in our laſt. The ordinary Vienna Court Gazette of the 16th contains only long details of the battles from the 17th to the 20th, which prove that in killed, wounded and priſoners, Macdonald loſt in that period, 17,268 men, including 4 generals, 8 colonels, 502 ſtaff and other officers, &c. whereas the Auſtro-Ruſſians, combined, loſt 3 Generals, 149 ſtaff and other officers, 4776 men, in killed and wounded. By this immenſe ſlaughter, which chiefly decided the fate of Italy, it appears, that the French muſt have fought with more deſperation than military prudence.

Againſt the remains of Macdonald's army of 16,700 men, at the utmoſt, above 30,000 Auſtro-Ruſſians are now marching; and Gen. Klenau, who entered Bologna on the 30th ult, left that place the next day, with his advanced guard of 13,000 men, to enter Tuſcany, after having taken near Bologna, three cheſts with Roman coins, and ſome hundred waggons with baggage, ammunition, and precious effects, deſtined for Paris.

Prince Sulkowſky, who was ſuppoſed to have arrived at Vienna with official intelligence of freſh victories over General Moreau, brought the above details of the former actions. But if we conſider the rapid motions of the armies, it is not to be wondered at that official details were not received, in Vienna, of the battles which many direct letters and newſpapers from Italy, announce to have been fought between F. M. Suwarrow and General Moreau, from the 27th to the 30th ult. in conſequence of which, the latter retired by the narrow defile of Bochetta, towards Genoa, whither F. M. Suwarrow has already ſent proclamations, to announce his near approach for its ſpeedy delivery. Some letters ſtate Moreau to be on his retreat to Nice, which he will find extremely difficult.

Our private letters from Pavia, to the 4th and from Verona, to the 5th July, ſay, that after the total defeat of Moreau with the loſs on his ſide of 10,000 men taken priſoners, 6 generals, and ſeveral thouſand in killed and wounded, the Imperialiſts entered Genoa.—But this account, however probable, wants official confirmation. A ſtrong column (theſe letters add) is detached, to ſcour the diſtricts of Florence.

In the *Armies of Switzerland*, nothing had occurred, except demonſtrations and reinforcements on both ſides.

VIENNA, July 10.

Our Court Gazette of this day does not confirm the ſtatement lately given by private letters of a new battle with Moreau, but it contains two ſupplements, with an account of the ſurrender of Bologna, by capitulation, and a moſt intereſting circumſtantial detail of the battles of the 17th, 18th, and 19th ult. and the farther movements of the combined army, down to the 26th ult.

Beſides a numerous artillery, very conſiderable ſtores and magazines have been found in the citadel of Turin.

First Supplement Extraordinary to the Vienna Court Gazette, July 8.

Official report of F. M. Count Suwarrow, reſpecting the battles which took place on the 17th, 18th and 19th of June, between the rivers Sidone and Trebia, and the enemy's purſuit on the 20th over the river Nura.

"Field Marſhal Suwarrow arrived with the main army on the 17th ult. at four in the afternoon, in St. Giovnani, and joined General Ott, who had that whole day prudently concealed his weakneſs from the enemy, who were 28,000 men ſtrong, and had he reſiſted the latter, he muſt have ſacrificed himſelf and his whole corps. At this critical moment, the Ruſſian Prince Pankrazion, and Gortzakow, with many regiments of Coſſacks and Auſtrian infantry, and cavalry, charged, defeated, and purſued the enemy, with great loſs, beyond the Tidone. In this action, which night alone could terminate, the enemy had 1000 men killed, a proportionate number wounded, and 400 priſoners.

"In the battle of the 18th, the enemy were found 36,000 men ſtrong, drawn up in order of battle about a league on this ſide of the Trebia. The Ruſſian advanced guard, under Prince Pankrazion, and ſome Auſtrian Brigades, attacked them at one o'clock, P. M. and repulſed them; 500 men of the Polith legion, and General Dombrowſky's Adjutant General, were killed, 2 Colonels, 600 men, and 2 pieces of cannon, and one pair of colors taken. The enemy being reinforced were going to renew the attack when Prince Pankrazion drove them beyond the Trebia.—In this attack the French had more than 1000 men killed and 300 priſoners; but they reſolved to venture every thing, repulſed the Trebia with 10,000 men, and were repulſed a ſecond time by the Ruſſians, with the loſs of 600 men killed, and 60 priſoners. Meanwhile Gen. Melas had alſo attacked the enemy with the ſame reſolutenefs: and though the latter were above 10,000 men ſtrong in that quarter, they were alſo repulſed their cebe, and the Trebia, with the loſs of 1200 men killed, and 700 priſoners. The artillery continued to thunder on both ſides, till ſeven o'clock at night.

"Our victorious troops arrived, quite exhauſted with fighting, on the left bank of the Trebia in the evening, and being abſolutely in want of reſt, they were to ſtay the night, to attack the enemy on the 19th.

"The third battle began at ten o'clock in the morning of the 19th, when the enemy thrice croſſed the river, and were as often repulſed by Prince Pankrazion, with the loſs of 1400 men killed, 700 priſoners, one cannon and three ſtandards.

"Meanwhile the enemy's left wing attacked the column in centre, under Lieut. Gen. Forſter, but were driven beyond the Trebia, with the bayonet, and loſt 400 men in killed, 5 officers and 120 privates as priſoners.

"In the quarter where Gen. Melas was, the enemy attacked Prince Litchtenſtein three times, but were repulſed beyond the Trebia with the loſs of 900 men killed, and upwards of 50 priſoners.

"This terminated the third day by a deciſive blow in our favour, and the enemy renouncing the hope of ſeeing Moreau arrive, retreated by night, leaving behind them, wounded in Piacenza, 4 generals, 4 colonels, 350 ſtaff and commiſſioned officers, and 7183 non-commiſſioned officers and privates, as priſoners. F. M. Suwarrow haſtened to purſue the flying enemy on the 20th in 2 columns; that on the right overtaking them on the Nura near St. Giorgio, Gen. Cſubarrow, after ſeveral engagements, took priſoners the 17th half brigade, compoſing their rear, amounting to 2 colonels, 1 lieut. col. 26 officers, and about 1000 non commiſſioned officers and privates, being of the enemy's beſt troops, the ci-devant regiment d'Auvergne, 1 piece of cannon and 3 ſtand of colors; the regiment of Karaczay likewiſe took 1 piece of cannon, 1 howitzer, and the coſſacks the whole of the baggage of this column of the enemy. The left column on the high road to Piacenza, alſo overtook the enemy and forced them to accelerate their march.

Not till our arrival on the Nura, our troops heard of a Ligurian legion under Gen. Lapoype, for whoſe arrival Gen. Macdonald had wiſhed 3 days and made the greateſt ſacrifices; but the beſt part of our baggage having been ſent beyond the Po already, on the 16th, only a ſmall part of it belonging to our right column, could be annoyed by this legion.—F. M. Suwarrow having quickly ſent 2 regiments of Coſſacks back by St. Giorgio, to cover it, the legion, without waiting their arrival retreated to Bobbio. But General Betetzki having penetrated from the Trebia towards that place by the mountains, with 1 Ruſſian battalion and 50 dragoons of Karaczay, he encountered that legion there; and though it was upwards of 3000 men ſtrong, the General attacked with the bayonet, diſperſed them entirely, except 500 men, who were killed, and 103 taken priſoners. Our battalion had but 23 men killed and 46 taken.

"The army now continued the purſuit as far as Fiorenzuelo, where it arrived on the 21ſt. On the ſame day General Ott reached Borgo St. Tonino, and purſued the enemy on the next day far as Parma, where Gen. Hohenzollern had already arrived from Mantua, and found 200 of the French wounded, while Gen Ott took 120 priſoners.

"The army reſted but one day in Fiorenzuolo, namely the 22d, and intelligence being received, that Gen. Moreau had penetrated with 1800 men from Genoa by the Bochetta, into the plain between Tortona and Aleſſandria, the army immediately broke up again from Fiorenzuolo on the 23d and gained the Scerivia on the 25th by dint of forced marches—but Moreau did not think proper to remain, and on the ſame evening Gen. Cſubarrow occupied the city of Tortona, with four battalions, and blockaded its citadel as before.

"Moreau had fought on the 18th with Gen. Bellegarde, who being obliged to keep Aleſſandria blockaded, could only oppoſe the enemy's ſuperior number with a weak force; yet Gen. Bellegarde, though with the penſible loſs of 203 men killed, 578 wounded, and 1229 priſoners, prevented the enemy's farther progreſs, till the arrival of the army in ſuch a manner that Moreau remained four days totally inactive, and on the fifth began his retreat towards Novi, and had paſſed the Bochetta on the 26th.

"Thus in the ſpace of ten days a numerous army was almoſt deſtroyed, the ſiege of Mantua again ſecured, the whole Po delivered, Tortona re-blockaded, and Moreau thrown back to his former poſition.

"The reſult of thoſe toilſome days is 6,000 of the enemy killed; 5,085, priſoners on the field of battle: 7,183 wounded priſoners, including 4 generals, 6 colonels, 502 ſtaff and ſuperior officers, conſequently in all 12,248 priſoners: 7 pieces of cannon, and 3 ſtand of colors. Our loſs conſiſts, in killed, of 10 ſtaff and ſuperior officers, and 244 non-commiſſioned officers and privates; the wounded, 36 ſtaff and ſuperior officers, and 1,810 non-commiſſioned officers and privates. On the part of the Imperial-Ruſſian troops, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 4 officers, and 675 privates, killed; 3 generals, 3 colonels, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 5 majors, 35 commiſſioned officers, and 2,041 privates, wounded.

At 5 o'Clock this afternoon, Capt. Duval, arrived here as courier from F. M. Suwarrow, with the intelligence of a new attack made by Moreau, with 19,000, but he is ſaid to be completely defeated, with the loſs of 9,000 men, and the reſt of his army diſperſed.

TURIN, June 29.

Yeſterday a courier from F. M. Suwarrow arrived here for our commandant Gen. Kaim with the following deſpatch: "Dear General! March immediately againſt Coni, whither I will ſend you a reinforcement of 10,000 men. Beſiege that fortreſs and take it.—Meantime I purſue the remains of Moreau's army, who has retreated into the Genoeſe."—Hereupon Gen. Kaim put immediately 300 waggons in requiſition, and was preparing to break up.

PARIS, July 16.

DIRECTORS DENOUNCED.

The Council of Five Hundred having yeſterday admitted the denunciation againſt the four Ex-Directors, Merlin, Treilhard Rewbel, and Lepaux, the following are the ſteps which will be taken reſpecting them conformably to the 117th and following articles of the Conſtitution. The denunciation ſigned, and the motives of it founded, will be read three times every ten days—The firſt reading was yeſterday. After twenty days the accuſed will be ſummoned, and will have three days given them to appear, and be heard in the Council of Five Hundred. Whether they appear or not the Council will declare whether there is ground for examining their conduct. If they decide affirmatively, the accuſed will be ſummoned by the Council of Elders, and two days will be allowed them to appear and defend themſelves. The formality of three readings will be repeated, after which the accuſation will be decided upon; if it is, doubted in the affirmative, the accuſed will be ſent for trial to the High Court of Juſtice. They cannot be arreſted till after the Council of Elders ſhall have ſuffered the period to elapſe determined by the law.

From the BEE, *published at Edinburgh by Dr.* ANDERSON.

NAVAL DISCOVERY.

ACCIDENT frequently gives birth to diſcoveries of the higheſt importance; and it often happens that men, in very obſcure ſtations in life, are poſſeſſed of ſome uſeful branches of knowledge, which the keeneſt reſearches of philoſophy have not been able to diſcover. An inſtance of this kind occurred ſome time ago, that ought to be univerſally known among all the people of a nation ſurrounded and interſected by ſeas as ours is.

A veſſel having ſprung a leak in the Atlantic ocean, which admitted more water than could be voided by the pumps, the maſter and men, to the number of ſeven, were obliged to betake themſelves in haſte to their boat, a ſmall Norway ſkiff, and abandon themſelves to the mercy of the waves in that hazardous vehicle. They were toſſed about for ſome time, in the moſt imminent danger, every wave ſeemed to threaten their deſtruction—but were providentially preſerved. They all watched together for many hours; but at length it was neceſſary to take ſome repoſe. For this purpoſe the boat's company was divided into two parties; the maſter at the head of the one, and the mate at that of the other; which were to keep watch by turns. During the time the mate was aſleep, the maſter obſerved a line, or ſmall rope, hanging over the ſtern of the boat, Thinking this had fallen over by accident, and that it would retard the motion of the boat he pulled it in. At this time the ſea was ſtill much agitated; but the boat went through the water with tolerable eaſe, and ſeeming ſafety. Bye and bye, however, the ſtorm appeared to increaſe, the ſea became more boiſterous, the waves broke upon the little ſkiff, and they were every moment in danger of being ſwallowed up. In the agitation and buſtle which this occaſioned, the mate was awakened; and ſeeing the rope away from the ſtern, he flew into a violent paſſion, thinking it had been, by the careleſsneſs of ſome perſon, allowed to ſlip overboard entirely. Being informed of the truth, and ſeeing the line, he inſtantly ſeized it, and threw it out behind the veſſel, taking care to fix one end of it very ſecurely to the boat.—The other men could not comprehend the meaning of all this; but, to their agreeable ſurprize, they found that in a few minutes the ſea ran more ſmooth than before, and the little ſkiff bounded over its ſurface in a much more eaſy manner than they had juſt experienced.

The mate then told them that he himſelf, being a Norwegian, had been bred up as a fiſherman on the coaſt of Norway, and had often experienced the ſalutary effects of this contrivance. Every perſon, on that coaſt, he ſaid, knew its effects perfectly, ſo that no boat ever goes to ſea there without a ſpare line for that purpoſe, it has been found, by many trials, that in caſe of a ſtorm ſailing a boat could live in a rough ſea with greater ſafety with ſuch a line dragging it, than without it. The boat's co without being able to aſſign any re this phænomenon, were well convinced efficacy on the preſent occaſion, and too to avail themſelves of it until they were providentially taken up at ſea, after having ſuffered great hardſhips from hunger and

Capt. Kennedy, after he was on ſhore care to communicate an account of the covery; but how it has happened to be adverted to, I cannot tell. He after drew up a narrative in writing, which lies before me, in which he ſtates a fact, that ſtrongly confirms the great of this very ſimple contrivance.

"On our paſſage to London, on large ſhip, deeply loaded, the ſea ran ſeveral days; and, ſcudding, it was abſolutely neceſſary to put in the dead. The weather being cold, and not having fire-place in the cabin, cauſed us to ſubſ in its place a large tub filled with ſa which we made a fire, and not only victuals for the cabin, but alſo for the crew; as there was no poſſibility of fire on the deck. In this ſituation my applied to the maſter of the veſſel for put out a tow line, which he ſcornfully refuſed: however, next morning, when the of the veſſel was aſleep we put out the line, a coil of lanyard of ſixty fathom, piece of wood at the end of the line. great aſtoniſhment of the mate and cre on deck, the ſea abated, and did not come near the ſhip's ſtern, as it had before the line was made uſe of. Next ing two of the middle dead-lights were down, and the ſhip's crew were able to a fire on the deck, *though the ſea ran as before the line was made uſe of.* was kept out the remainder of the when ſcudding. I have had frequent of the line in paſſages from Jamaica, depth of winter, without ever making dead lights, unleſs ſometimes in the windows, and in a ſmall veſſel, and col ther, while ſcudding.

(Signed) JOHN KENNE

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1

The United States Frigate L'Inſu Alexander Murray, Eſq. Commande ſpoke in lat. 35, 37, long. 46, 20, bo Gibraltar, 10 days out, all well.

New-Orleans and Charleſton, a fail extremely ſickly.

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LOWER ELBE, July 20.

ARMIES OF ITALY.

The Vienna Court Gazette of the 10th inst. contains the capitulation of Bologna, againſt which place General Klenau had made thoſe movements detailed in our laſt. The ordinary Vienna Court Gazette of the 10th contains only long details of the battles from the 17th to the 20th, which prove that in killed, wounded and priſoners, Macdonald loſt in that period, 17,268 men, including 4 generals, 8 colonels, 502 ſtaff and other officers, &c. whereas the Auſtro-Ruſſians, combined, loſt 3 Generals, 149 ſtaff and other officers, 4776 men, in killed and wounded. By this immenſe ſlaughter, which chiefly decided the fate of Italy, it appears, that the French muſt have fought with more deſperation than military prudence.

Againſt the remains of Macdonald's army of 16,700 men, at the utmoſt, above 30,000 Auſtro-Ruſſians are now marching; and Gen. Klenau, who entered Bologna on the 30th ult, left that place the next day, with his advanced guard of 13,000 men, to enter Tuſcany, after having taken near Bologna, three cheſts with Roman coins, and ſome hundred waggons with baggage, ammunition, and precious effects, deſtined for Paris.

Prince Sulkowſky, who was ſuppoſed to have arrived at Vienna with official intelligence of freſh victories over General Moreau, brought the above details of the former actions. But if we conſider the rapid motions of the armies, it is not to be wondered at that official details were not received, in Vienna, of the battles which many direct letters and newſpapers from Italy, announce to have been fought between F. M. Suwarrow and General Moreau, from the 27th to the 30th ult. in conſequence of which, the latter retired by the narrow defile of Bochetta, towards Genoa, whither F. M. Suwarrow has already ſent proclamations, to announce his near approach for its ſpeedy delivery. Some letters ſtate Moreau to be on his retreat to Nice, which he will find extremely difficult.

Our private letters from Pavia, to the 4th and from Verona, to the 5th July, ſay, that after the total defeat of Moreau with the loſs on his ſide of 10,000 men taken priſoners, 6 generals, and ſeveral thouſand in killed and wounded, the Imperialiſts entered Genoa.—But this account, however probable, wants official confirmation. A ſtrong column (theſe letters add) is detached, to ſcour the diſtricts of Florence.

In the *Armies of Switzerland*, nothing had occurred, except demonſtrations and reinforcements on both ſides.

VIENNA, July 10.

Our Court Gazette of this day does not confirm the ſtatement lately given by private letters of a new battle with Moreau, but it contains two ſupplements, with an account of the ſurrender of Bologna, by capitulation, and a moſt intereſting circumſtantial detail of the battles of the 17th, 18th, and 19th ult. and the farther movements of the combined army, down to the 26th ult.

Beſides a numerous artillery, very conſiderable ſtores and magazines have been found in the citadel of Turin.

First Supplement Extraordinary to the Vienna Court Gazette, July 8.

Official report of F. M. Count Suwarrow, reſpecting the battles which took place on the 17th, 18th and 19th of June, between the rivers Sidone and Trebia, and the enemy's purſuit on the 20th over the river Nura.

"Field Marſhal Suwarrow arrived with the main army on the 17th ult. at four in the afternoon, in St. Giovnani, and joined General Ott, who had that whole day prudently concealed his weakneſs from the enemy, who were 28,000 men ſtrong, and had he reſiſted the latter, he muſt have ſacrificed himſelf and his whole corps. At this critical moment, the Ruſſian Prince Pankrazion, and Gortzakow, with many regiments of Coſſacks and Auſtrian infantry, and cavalry, charged, defeated, and purſued the enemy, with great loſs, beyond the Tidone. In this action, which night alone could terminate, the enemy had 1000 men killed, a proportionate number wounded, and 400 priſoners.

"In the battle of the 18th, the enemy were found 30,000 men ſtrong, drawn up in order of battle about a league on this ſide of the Trebia. The Ruſſian advanced guard, under Prince Pankrazion, and ſome Auſtrian ſquadrons, attacked them at one o'clock, P. M. and repulſed them; 500 men of the Poliſh legion, and General Dombrowſky's Adjutant General, were killed, 2 Colonels, 600 men, and 2 pieces of cannon, and one pair of colors taken. The enemy being reinforced was going to renew the attack when Prince Pankrazion drove them beyond the Trebia.—In this attack the French had more than 1000 men killed and 300 priſoners; but they reſolved to venture every thing, repaſſed the Trebia with 10,000 men, and were repulſed a ſecond time by the Ruſſians, with the loſs of 600 men killed, and 60 priſoners. Meanwhile Gen. Melas had alſo attacked the enemy with the ſame reſoluteneſs: and though the latter were above 10,000 men ſtrong in that quarter, they were alſo repulſed thence be, and the Trebia, with the loſs of 1200 men killed, and 700 priſoners. The artillery continued to thunder on both ſides, till ſeven o'clock at night.

"Our victorious troops arrived, quite exhauſted with fighting, on the left bank of the Trebia in the evening, and being abſolutely in want of reſt, they were to ſtay the night, to attack the enemy on the 19th.

"The third battle began at ten o'clock in the morning of the 19th, when the enemy thrice croſſed the river, and were as often repulſed by Prince Pankrazion, with the loſs of 1400 men killed, 700 priſoners, one cannon and three ſtandards.

"Meanwhile the enemy's left wing attacked the column in centre, under Lieut. Gen. Forſter, but were driven beyond the Trebia, with the bayonet, and loſt 400 men in killed, 5 officers and 120 privates as priſoners.

"In the quarter where Gen. Melas was, the enemy attacked Prince Litchtenſtein three times, but were repulſed beyond the Trebia with the loſs of 900 men killed, and upwards of 50 priſoners.

"This terminated the third day by a deciſive blow in our favour, and the enemy renouncing the hope of ſeeing Moreau arrive, retreated by night, leaving behind them, wounded in Piacenza, 4 generals, 4 colonels, 350 ſtaff and commiſſioned officers, and 7183 non-commiſſioned officers and privates, as priſoners. F. M. Suwarrow haſtened to purſue the flying enemy on the 20th in 2 columns; that on the right overtaking them on the Nura near St. Giorgio, Gen. Cſubarrow, after ſeveral engagements, took priſoners the 17th half brigade, compoſing their rear, amounting to 2 colonels, 1 lieut. col. 26 officers, and about 1000 non commiſſioned officers and privates, being of the enemy's beſt troops, the ci-devant regiment d'Auvergne, 1 piece of cannon and 3 ſtand of colors; the regiment of Karaczay likewiſe took 1 piece of cannon, 1 howitzer, and the coſſacks the whole of the baggage of this column of the enemy. The left column on the high road to Piacenza, alſo overtook the enemy and forced them to accelerate their march.

Not till our arrival on the Nura, our troops heard of a Ligurian legion under Gen. Lapoype, for whoſe arrival Gen. Macdonald had wiſhed 3 days and made the greateſt facrifices; but the beſt part of our baggage having been ſent beyond the Po already, on the 16th, only a ſmall part of it belonging to our right column, could be annoyed by this legion.—F. M. Suwarrow having quickly ſent 2 regiments of Coſſacks back by St. Giorgio, to cover it, the legion, without waiting their arrival retreated to Bobbio. But General Betetzki having penetrated from the Trebia towards that place by the mountains, with 1 Ruſſian battalion and 50 dragoons of Karaczay, he encountered that legion there; and though it was upwards of 3000 men ſtrong, the General attacked with the bayonet, diſperſed them entirely, except 500 men, who were killed, and 103 taken priſoners. Our battalion had but 23 men killed and 46 taken.

"The army now continued the purſuit as far as Fiorenzuolo, where it arrived on the 21ſt. On the ſame day General Ott reached Borgo St. Tonino, and purſued the enemy on the next day far as Parma, where Gen. Hohenzollern had already arrived from Mantua, and found 200 of the French wounded, while Gen Ott took 120 priſoners.

"The army reſted but one day in Fiorenzuolo, namely the 22d, and intelligence being received, that Gen. Moreau had penetrated with 1800 men from Genoa by the Bochetta, into the plain between Tortona and Aleſſandria, the army immediately broke up again from Fiorenzuolo on the 23d and gained the Scerivia on the 25th by dint of forced marches—but Moreau did not think proper to remain, and on the ſame evening Gen. Cſubarrow occupied the city of Tortona, with four battalions, and blockaded its citadel as before.

"Moreau had fought on the 18th with Gen. Bellegarde, who being obliged to keep Aleſſandria blockaded, could only oppoſe the enemy's ſuperior number with a weak force; yet Gen. Bellegarde, though with the ſenſible loſs of 203 men killed, 578 wounded, and 1229 priſoners, prevented the enemy's farther progreſs, till the arrival of the army in ſuch a manner that Moreau remained four days totally inactive, and on the fifth began his retreat towards Novi, and had paſſed the Bochetta on the 26th.

"Thus in the ſpace of ten days a numerous army was almoſt deſtroyed, the ſiege of Mantua again ſecured, the whole Po delivered, Tortona re-blockaded, and Moreau thrown back to his former poſition.

"The reſult of thoſe toilſome days is 6,000 of the enemy killed; 5,085, priſoners on the field of battle: 7,183 wounded priſoners, including 4 generals, 6 colonels, 502 ſtaff and ſuperior officers, conſequently in all 12,248 priſoners: 7 pieces of cannon, and 3 ſtand of colors. Our loſs conſiſts, in killed, of 10 ſtaff and ſuperior officers, and 244 non-commiſſioned officers and privates; the wounded, 87 ſtaff and ſuperior officers, and 1,816 non-commiſſioned officers and privates. On the part of the Imperial-Ruſſian troops, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 4 officers, and 675 privates, killed; 3 generals, 3 colonels, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 5 majors, 35 commiſſioned officers, and 2,041 privates, wounded.

At 5 o'Clock this afternoon, Capt. Duval, arrived here as courier from F. M. Suwarrow, with the intelligence of a new attack made by Moreau, with 19,000, but he is ſaid to be completely defeated, with the loſs of 9,000 men, and the reſt of his army diſperſed.

TURIN, June 29.

Yeſterday a courier from F. M. Suwarrow arrived here for our commandant Gen. Kaim with the following deſpatch: "Dear General! March immediately againſt Coni, whither I will ſend you a reinforcement of 10,000 men. Beſiege that fortreſs and take it.—Meantime I purſue the remains of Moreau's army, who has retreated into the Genoeſe."—Hereupon Gen. Kaim put immediately 300 waggons in requiſition, and was preparing to break up.

PARIS, July 16.

DIRECTORS DENOUNCED.

The Council of Five Hundred having yeſterday admitted the denunciation againſt the four Ex-Directors, Merlin, Treilhard Rewbel, and Lepaux, the following are the ſteps which will be taken reſpecting them conformably to the 117th and following articles of the Conſtitution. The denunciation ſigned, and the motives of it founded, will be read three times every ten days—The firſt reading was yeſterday. After twenty days the accuſed will be ſummoned, and will have three days given them to appear, and be heard in the Council of Five Hundred. Whether they appear or not the Council will declare whether there is ground for examning their conduct. If they decide affirmatively, the accuſed will be ſummoned by the Council of Elders, and two days will be allowed them to appear and defend themſelves. The formality of three readings will be repeated, after which the accuſation will be decided upon; if it is, doubted in the affirmative, the accuſed will be ſent for trial to the High Court of Juſtice. They cannot be arreſted till after the Council of Elders ſhall have ſuffered the period to elapſe determined by the law.

From the BEE, *published at Edinburgh by Dr.* ANDERSON.

NAVAL DISCOVERY.

ACCIDENT frequently gives birth to diſcoveries of the higheſt importance; and it often happens that men, in very obſcure ſtations in life, are poſſeſſed of ſome uſeful branches of knowledge, which the keeneſt reſearches of philoſophy have not been able to diſcover. An inſtance of this kind occurred ſome time ago, that ought to be univerſally known among all the people of a nation ſurrounded and interſected by ſeas as ours is.

A veſſel having ſprung a leak in the Atlantic ocean, which admitted more water than could be voided by the pumps, the maſter and men, to the number of ſeven, were obliged to betake themſelves in haſte to their boat, a ſmall Norway ſkiff, and abandon themſelves to the mercy of the waves in that hazardous vehicle. They were toſſed about for ſome time, in the moſt imminent danger, every wave ſeemed to threaten their deſtruction—but were providentially preſerved. They all watched together for many hours; but at length it was neceſſary to take ſome repoſe. For this purpoſe the boat's company was divided into two parties; the maſter at the head of the one and the mate at that of the other; which were to keep watch by turns. During the time the mate was aſleep, the maſter obſerved a line, or ſmall rope, hanging over the ſtern of the boat, Thinking this had fallen over by accident, and that it would retard the motion of the boat he pulled it in. At this time the ſea was ſtill much agitated; but the boat went through the water with tolerable eaſe, and ſeeming ſafety. Bye and bye, however, the ſtorm appeared to increaſe, the ſea became more boiſterous, the waves broke upon the little ſkiff, and they were every moment in danger of being ſwallowed up. In the agitation and buſtle which this occaſioned, the mate was awakened; and ſeeing the rope away from the ſtern, he flew into a violent paſſion, thinking it had been, by the careleſsneſs of ſome perſon, allowed to ſlip overboard entirely. Being informed of the truth, and ſeeing the line, he inſtantly ſeized it, and threw it out behind the veſſel, taking care to fix one end of it very ſecurely to the boat.—The other men could not comprehend the meaning of all this; but, to their agreeable ſurprize, they found that in a few minutes the ſea ran more ſmooth than before, and the little ſkiff bounded over its ſurface in a much more eaſy manner than they had juſt experienced.

The mate then told them that he himſelf, being a Norwegian, had been bred up as a fiſherman on the coaſt of Norway, and had often experienced the ſalutary effects of this contrivance. Every perſon, on that coaſt, he ſaid, knew its effects perfectly, ſo that no boat ever goes to ſea there without a ſpare line for that purpoſe, it has been found, by many trials, that in caſe of a ſtorm ariſing, a boat could live in a rough ſea [illegible] greater ſafety with ſuch a line dra[illegible] it, than without it. The boat's [illegible] without being able to aſſign any re[illegible] this phænomenon, were well convinced [illegible] efficacy on the preſent occaſion, and too[illegible] to avail themſelves of it until they were [illegible] videntially taken up at ſea, after having [illegible] fered great hardſhips from hunger and [illegible]

Capt. Kennedy, after he was on ſhore, [illegible] care to communicate an account of th[illegible] covery; but how it has happened to be ſo [illegible] adverted to, I cannot tell. He after[illegible] drew up a narrative in writing, which [illegible] lies before me, in which he ſtates a[illegible] fact, that ſtrongly confirms the great u[illegible] of this very ſimple contrivance.

"On our paſſage to London, on boa[illegible] large ſhip, deeply loaded, the ſea ran hig[illegible] ſeveral days; and, ſcudding, it was th[illegible] abſolutely neceſſary to put in the dead-l[illegible] The weather being cold, and not havi[illegible] fire-place in the cabin, cauſed us to ſubſ[illegible] in its place a large tub filled with ſan[illegible] which we made a fire, and not only d[illegible] victuals for the cabin, but alſo for the [illegible] crew; as there was no poſſibility of m[illegible] fire on the deck. In this ſituation my [illegible] applied to the maſter of the veſſel for l[illegible] put out a tow line, which he ſcornfully [illegible] ſed: however, next morning, when the [illegible] of the veſſel was aſleep we put out the [illegible] line, a coil of lanyard of ſixty fathom, [illegible] piece of wood at the end of the line. T[illegible] great aſtoniſhment of the mate and crew [illegible] on deck, the ſea abated, and did not ran[illegible] come near the ſhip's ſtern, as it had do[illegible] fore the line was made uſe of. Next [illegible] ing two of the middle dead-lights were [illegible] down, and the ſhip's crew were able to [illegible] a fire on the deck, *though the ſea ran a[illegible] as before the line was made uſe of.* Th[illegible] was kept out the remainder of the v[illegible] when ſcudding. I have had frequent [illegible] of the line in paſſages from Jamaica, [illegible] depth of winter, without ever making [illegible] dead lights, unleſs ſometimes in the [illegible] windows, and in a ſmall veſſel, and col[illegible] ther, while ſcudding.

(Signed) JOHN KENNE[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16

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NEW-YORK, Sept. [illegible]

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Merge ſtated himſelf, on his defen[illegible] the author of the hand-bill, and tha[illegible] ſent copies of it to the miniſter of th[illegible] and to ſeveral Members of the Coun[illegible] was ready to repeat the ſame co[illegible] as he entertained no intention of exc[illegible] bellion againſt the Government. T[illegible] declared, in their verdict, Merge t[illegible] author of the article in queſtion; b[illegible] did not appear to have any evil in[illegible] they accordingly acquitted him, ve[illegible] to the ſatisfaction of every perſon pr[illegible]

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The United States Frigate Gen[illegible] ſailed from this Port Yeſterday on a [illegible]

The Frigate United States is ſtill [illegible] chor in our Harbour.

Number of Burials in Philadelphia [illegible] 24 Hours ending Tueſday Evening [illegible] Adults 8—Children 7.

Five Deaths were reported at the [illegible] Office, New-York, for the laſt 24 Ho[illegible] ng laſt Tueſday at 12 o'Clock.

The United States Sloop of War [illegible] ama, John Malloney, Eſq; Comma[illegible] rived at Baltimore.

The United States Cutter Govern[illegible] man, is arrived at Portſmouth.

Capt. Truxton is on a viſit to Geo[illegible] ington.

…XIED]—At Providence, Capt. BENJAMIN PAGE, to Miss SALLY R. WARNER, daughter of Capt. Oliver R. Warner, of this Town.

DIED.]—At Salem, ELIAS HASKET DERBY, aged 60 Years, an eminent Merchant of that Place, and a very respectable and highly useful Citizen.

—At Notingham (N. Hampshire) General JOSEPH CILLEY, aged 60 Years, who early distinguished himself in the revolutionary War.

—At Providence, in the 32d Year of her Age, Mrs. SARAH GEOFFROY, Widow of the late Capt. Geoffroy, of this Town.

—At East-Greenwich, in an advanced Age, after a long Illness, Major PRESERVED PEARCE.

—At South-Kingstown, after a short Illness, Mr. THOMAS SHEARMAN, Son of James.

—At Middletown (on this Island) Mr. EDWARD BARKER, very suddenly, in the 62d Year of his Age.

—In this Town, Yesterday Morning, Mrs. SARAH PEARCE, Widow, in the 36th Year of her Age. Her Relations and Friends are desired to attend her Funeral To-morrow at Three o'Clock.

Meteorological TABLE. Fahren. Therm. 1799.

Sept.	Thermo. 7 A.M. Deg.	Thermo. 3 P.M. Deg.	Wind. 7 A.M.	Wind. 3 P.M.	Weather. 7 A.M.	Weather. 3 P.M.
17	67	69	N.	E.	Fair.	Fair.
18	67	68	NE.	NE.	Cloudy.	Cloudy.
19	66	69	ESE.	ESE.	Cloudy.	Cloudy.
20	66	67	NE.	SE.	Fair.	Fair.
21	63	66	NE.	E.	Fair.	Fair.
22	64	66	ESE.	NW.	Cloudy.	Rain.
23	59½	59½	NW.	W.	Fair.	Cloudy.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, Sept. 23.

ENTERED, *From*

Schooner German Peggy, Cottle, Beacon [Island
Lydia, Marston, Boston
Sloop Rebekah, Hicks, Warren

CLEARED, *For*

Sloop Semiramis, Brown, Long-Island
Betsy, Smith, Hudson
Rosanna, Spencer, Norfolk
Schooner Washington, Tripp, Havanna
Lydia, Marston, Providence
Mary, Ranthall, Antigua

NOTICE.

A Quarterly Meeting of the MARINE SOCIETY will be held at the House of Capt. JOHN LAWTON, on *Tuesday* the 1st Day of *October* next, at Six o'Clock, *P. M.*

E. BURRILL, *Sec'ry.*

Newport, Sept. 24, 1799.

WANTED to HIRE,

A few Hundred Dollars—good Security can be given. Inquire of the Printer.

September 23, 1799.

VESSELS bound to North-Carolina may find Freight of Stone, by applying to

J. WINGATE.

Newport, Sept. 23, 1799.

WORTH ATTENTION.

ANY Person desirous of purchasing a small convenient DWELLING-HOUSE and GARDEN, in a desirable Situation in this Town, may be accommodated, by applying at Mr. BUSH's, just above the Church.

Newport, 21st September, 1799.

ONCE MORE

Take Notice, and pay Attention!

ALL Retailers of spirituous Liquors, that retail under a Gallon, are hereby requested to come and take out Licences, or they will be prosecuted as the Law directs.

By Order of Council,

JONATHAN ALMY, *Council-Clerk.*

Newport, Sept. 23, 1799.

Wanted immediately,

TWO JOURNEYMEN BLACKSMITHS—that are good Workmen—Apply to the Printer.

Newport, Sept. 23, 1799.

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WILLETT CARPENTER.

North-Kingstown, Sept. 21, '99.

CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN

HAS FOR SALE,

St. Petersburg Clean Hemp,
Swedes Iron,
Souchong Tea, per Chest,
And Molasses, per Hogshead.

Newport, Sept. 24th, 1799.

FOR SALE,

A very neat Parlour's Furniture, viz. Mahogany Chairs and Sopha; Looking Glasses; Tables; Carpet, &c.—Also several, Articles of Dining-Room Furniture. Inquire of the Printer.

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M. DESFORGES,

ENCOURAGED by some respectable Families of Newport, respectfully informs the Public, that he proposes opening a DANCING ACADEMY, for the ensuing Winter, on the SECOND MONDAY of October next (if a sufficient Number should apply) at the Assembly Room, from 9 to 11 o'Clock, in the Morning, for young Ladies and Gentlemen under 14 Years of Age, and from 11 to 1, for Ladies above that Age from 6 to 9, in the Evening, for Gentlemen.

Terms—Two Lessons a Week, Eight Dollars, per Quarter, at the End of the first Quarter there shall be an Exhibition, where M. D's. Pupils will perform *single* and *double French Minuets, Cotillions, English Country Dances*, and the *elegant Minuet de la Chasse*, never taught in this Country, but by M. D.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen who are disposed to be instructed in the first and true Principles of Dancing, or to perfect themselves in that very useful Accomplishment on those Conditions, are requested to apply as soon as possible, at M. GEOFROY's, French Watchmaker's Store, where a subscription Paper shall be left.

To those who may wish to acquire a Knowledge of the French Language in its purest Dialect, M. D. would give Attendance at their own Dwellings, on reasonable Terms.

From the Satisfaction hitherto given to those who have honored him with their Confidence, M. D. flatters himself with the Patronage of a liberal Community, which he will endeavor by strict and unremitted Attention to merit.

Newport, Sept. 23, 1799.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A small Dwelling-House, in good Repair, situated as far Southward as the Coffee-House, and to the Northward, in either of the Streets of Newport; with a Cellar under it, and a Well of Water and Garden to the Lot on which the House stands. Any Person who has such a Place to dispose of, may hear of a Purchaser by applying to the Printer.

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TO BE SOLD, BY

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Wormers, Scrapers, Loggerheads, Cutlasses and sundry other Articles, in the military Way.

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THE Subscriber, on the 19th Instant, having been appointed by the Hon. Town-Council, of Newport, Guardian to EDWARD PERKINS, Goldsmith, of said Newport, hereby cautions all Persons against trusting or transacting any Business whatever with the said Edward, from the above Date; and those Persons who are indebted to him are requested to make Payment to the Subscriber, that he may be enabled to discharge his just Debts.

WILLIAM BURROUGHS, *Guardian.*

Newport, Sept. 20, 1799.

For CHARLESTON *(S. C.)*

The SLOOP AURORA,
WILLIAM SLOCUM, jun. Master,

She has very good Accommodations for Passengers, and will sail on Sunday next. For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board, at Handy's Wharf, or to JOHN & HENRY CAHOONE, at their Store on Banister's Wharf.

Newport, Sept. 24, 1799.

For NORFOLK & ALEXANDRIA,

The new SLOOP FRANKLIN,
Burthen about 50 Tons—For Freight or Passage apply to GOULD MARSH, or OLIVER MARSH.

Newport, Sept. 24, 1799.

For CHARLESTON (S. Carolina)

The BRIG KING SOLOMON,
DAVID M. COGGESHALL, Master,

She has good Accommodations for Passengers, and will sail by the 10th of October. For Freight or Passage apply to BENJAMIN HILL, next Northward of the Store of Messrs. Gibbs & Channing, in Thames-street, or to the Master on board at Capt. Benedict Smith's Wharf, on the Point.

Newport, Sept. 24, 1799.

WHEREAS John Arnold, William Arnold, Sion Arnold, and Patience Treby, all of Newport, in the County of Newport, Heirs at Law of Caleb Arnold, late of said Newport, deceased, did prefer their Bill to the Supreme Judicial Court, for said County, at their August Term, *A. D.* 1799, against John Bours, of said Newport, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Stephen Ayrault, late of said Newport, deceased, John Piper, and Frances his Wife, residing in Parts beyond Sea, to wit, in England—the said Frances being sole surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of Edward Wanton, late of said Newport, deceased, Francis D. Channing, Henry Channing, William Channing, Walter Channing, jun. George Channing, Edward Channing, Anne Channing, Mary Channing, and Lucy Channing, Children, and Heirs at Law of William Channing, late of Newport, aforesaid, deceased, and Lucy Channing, Widow, and Administratrix, of the personal Estate of the said William, deceased, praying for the Redemption of a certain Lot of Land, situate in said Newport, being eighty Feet square, and bounded Northerly on Mary-Lane; Easterly on Land late Mary Harwood's, and afterwards belonging to the Heirs of George Buckmaster, deceased; Southerly on Land late James Gould's, and afterwards William Channing's; Westerly on a Street or Lane; with a Dwelling-House and the other Buildings thereon, and the Appurtenances, which were mortgaged by the said Caleb, in his life Time, to the said Stephen and Frances, the Executors of the said Edward Wanton, and afterwards assigned by the said Stephen, in his life Time, to the said William Channing, deceased, as aforesaid:—And whereas the said Supreme Judicial Court, at their said Term, did order that Notice should be given of the Pendency of said Bill by Advertisement in the Newport Mercury—I do, therefore, notify the said John Bours, John Piper, Frances Piper, Francis D. Channing, Henry Channing, William Channing, Walter Channing, jun. George Channing, Edward Channing, Anne Channing, Mary Channing, Lucy Channing, and Lucy Channing, Widow, to be and appear (if they shall think fit) at the next Supreme Judicial Court, for the said County of Newport, next to be holden at Newport aforesaid, on the first Monday of March next, then and there to respond to the Matters contained in the said Bill.

By Order,
WILLIAM V. KING, *Clerk,*
Sup. Jud. Court for the County of Newport.
Newport, 23d Sept. 1799.

State of Rhode-Island, &c. Sept. 23, 1799.

THE Creditors of Philip Robinson, Merchant, of Newport, in the County of Newport, and State aforesaid, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly of said State, to sit at South-Kingstown, in the County of Washington, on the last Monday of October next ensuing the Date hereof; then and there to shew Cause (if any they may have) why the Prayer of his Petition, for the Benefit of the Act passed at June Session, *A. D.* 1756, for the Relief of insolvent Debtors, ought not to be granted. *By Order,*

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WILLIAM V. KING, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c.
Washington, ss.

Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, September 17th, A. D. 1799.

THE Creditors of Elnathan Burdick, of Hopkinton, in the County of Washington, an insolvent Debtor, are hereby notified to appear (if they shall think fit) at the Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at South-Kingstown, within and for said County of Washington, on the second Monday of October next, for the Purpose of appointing Commissioners to receive an Assignment of said Insolvent's Estate, agreeable to an Act of the General Assembly, passed June, A. D. 1756, entitled an Act for the Relief of insolvent Debtors.

JOHN HAZARD, jun. *Clerk.*

TO BE SOLD, BY

JOSEPH LYON,

ONE Hundred and Fifty Barrels Tar; 20 Barrels Pitch, and 60,000 North-Carolina Cedar Shingles.

Newport, Sept. 23, 1799.

THEATRE.

NEWPORT

To-MORROW Evening, September 25, 1799.

By the wonderful set of Artificial Comedians

(Three Feet and a half high, who will walk, speak, and move, as natural as Life, and have performed in most of the Capital Cities of Europe, with universal Applause, surpassing any Thing of the Kind ever exhibited.)

Will be performed a patriotic Federal Piece, in One Act, both comic and sentimental, Called,

THE LAUNCH;

OR,

HUZZA FOR THE CONSTITUTION.

Which was performed in Boston, for Twenty Nights, to crowded Houses, with retreated Bursts of Applause.

[CHARACTERS in the Bills of the Day.]

After the above Piece, by a beautiful Piece of Machinery will be presented,

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On the front Ground the Movement of the Water, also the passing and repassing of the Boats, likewise Jeffry and Russel's Wharf. Also an exact View up Charleston River, with the Monument of General Warren, on Bread's-Hill.—The whole to Conclude with the Launching of the Frigate, which moves majestically into her destined Element.

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The entertaining Song of the *Hobbies*—by Mr. Maginnis.

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The wonderful Lapland Lady will dance a Jig, and change her Face three Times imperceptibly.

To Conclude with a merry Dance, between Old Jonathan and his Wife.

At the End of the Procession of the Court of Alexander the Great, a FIGURE in the Character of the Black Queen of Morroco, will perform the *Grand Castinet Dance.*

To which will be added, the much celebrated PANTOMIME, called,

The Death of Harlequin; or, Lovers in the Dumps.

Harlequin,	Mr. Gaston,
Quillo,	Mr. Turnbull,
Frenchman,	Mrs. Turnbull,
Old Man,	Mr. Ormsby,
Clown,	Mr. Maginnis,
Columbine,	Mrs. Maginnis.

The Doors will be opened at a Quarter before Seven, and the Performance commence at Half after Seven.

JOHN & HENRY CAHOONE,

Having opened a Store on Banister's Wharf, beg Leave to inform their Friends and the Public in general, that they have for Sale,

LIQUORS, of the best Kind, a general Assortment, and various other Articles in the Grocery Line, a complete Assortment of which they propose to be constantly supplied with.——Fishing Parties, Masters of Packets, Passengers, &c. may be supplied at said Store on the shortest Notice, with any Article they may want—and their Favours gratefully acknowledged.

☞ They have also for Sale, Flour by the Barrel, and 100 Barrels Rosin.

Newport, Aug. 5, 1799.

JOHN F. TOWNSEND

Has taken for the Summer, the Store of Mr. Thomas Howland, in Thames-street, where he has for Sale,

A handsome Assortment of Oil-Cloths; 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens; coarse India Muslins; Shirting Checks; 4-4, 9-8 and 5-4 Purple and Chintz Shawls; Calicoes and Chintzes; Durants; Calamancoes and Russellets; Lutestrings; Jaconet and Book 4-4, 7-4 and 6-4 Muslins; Pack Pins; colour'd and white Threads; Broadcloths, &c. &c. &c. He intends leaving this Place shortly, and will sell them low.

Newport, August 12, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

A young Horse, suitable for the Saddle or Carriage, with a good and a Cow which at present gives [illegible] able Milk. Apply to JOHN [illegible] and in the House fronting Mr. [illegible]oly in- [illegible]neral be- as well as [illegible]r advocates [illegible]lives of the

...RIED]—At Providence, Capt. BENJAMIN PAGE, to Miss SALLY R. WARNER, daughter of Capt. Oliver R. Warner, of this town.

DIED.]—At Salem, ELIAS HASKET DERBY, aged 60 Years, an eminent Merchant of that Place, and a very respectable and highly useful Citizen.

—At Notingham (N. Hampshire) General JOSEPH CILLEY, aged 60 Years, who early distinguished himself in the revolutionary War.

—At Providence, in the 32d Year of her Age, Mrs. SARAH GEOFFROY, Widow of the late Capt. Geoffroy, of this Town.

—At East-Greenwich, in an advanced Age, after a long Illness, Major PRESERVED PEARCE.

—At South-Kingstown, after a short Illness, Mr. THOMAS SHEARMAN, Son of James.

—At Middletown (on this Island) Mr. EDWARD BARKER, very suddenly, in the 62d Year of his Age.

—In this Town, Yesterday Morning, Mrs. SARAH PEARCE, Widow, in the 36th Year of her Age. Her Relations and Friends are desired to attend her Funeral To-morrow at Three o'Clock.

Meteorological TABLE. Fahren. Therm. 1799.

SEPT.	Thermo. 7 A. M. Deg.	Thermo. 3 P. M. Deg.	Wind. 7 A. M.	Wind. 3 P. M.	Weather. 7 A. M.	Weather. 3 P. M.
17	67	69	N.	E.	Fair.	Fair.
18	67	68	NE.	NE.	Cloudy.	Cloudy.
19	66	69	ESE.	ESE.	Cloudy.	Cloudy.
20	66	67	NE.	SE.	Fair.	Fair.
21	63	66	NE.	E.	Fair.	Fair.
22	64	66	ESE.	NW.	Cloudy.	Rain.
23	59½	59½	NW.	W.	Fair.	Cloudy.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of NEWPORT, Sept. 23.

ENTERED, *From*

Schooner German Peggy, Cottle, Beacon [Island
Lydia, Marston, Boston
Sloop Rebekah, Hicks, Warren

CLEARED, *For*

Sloop Semiramis, Brown, Long-Island
Betsy, Smith, Hudson
Rosanna, Spencer, Norfolk
Schooner Washington, Tripp, Havanna
Lydia, Marston, Providence
Mary, Ranthall, Antigua

NOTICE.

A Quarterly Meeting of the MARINE SOCIETY will be held at the House of Capt. JOHN LAWTON, on *Tuesday* the 1st Day of *October* next, at Six o'Clock, *P. M.*

E. BURRILL, *Sec'ry.*

Newport, Sept. 24, 1799.

WANTED to HIRE,
A few Hundred Dollars—good Security can be given. Inquire of the Printer.

September 23, 1799.

VESSELS bound to North-Carolina may find Freight of Stone, by applying to

J. WINGATE.

Newport, Sept. 23, 1799.

WORTH ATTENTION.

ANY Person desirous of purchasing a small convenient DWELLING-HOUSE and GARDEN, in a desirable Situation in this Town, may be accommodated, by applying at Mr. BUSH's, just above the Church.

Newport, 21st September, 1799.

ONCE MORE
Take Notice, and pay Attention!
ALL Retailers of spirituous Liquors, that retail under a Gallon, are hereby requested to come and take out Licences, or they will be prosecuted as the Law directs.

By Order of Council,
JONATHAN ALMY, *Council-Clerk.*
Newport, Sept. 23, 1799.

Wanted immediately,
TWO JOURNEYMEN BLACKSMITHS—that are good Workmen—Apply to the Printer.

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By Order,
WILLIAM V. KING, *Clerk,*
Sup. Jud. Court for the County of Newport.
Newport, 23d Sept. 1799.

State of Rhode-Island, &c. Sept. 23, 1799.
THE Creditors of Philip Robinson, Merchant, of Newport, in the County of Newport, and State aforesaid, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly of said State, to sit at South-Kingstown, in the County of Washington, on the last Monday of October next ensuing the Date hereof; then and there to shew Cause (if any they may have) why the Prayer of his Petition, for the Benefit of the Act passed at June Session, *A. D.* 1756, for the Relief of insolvent Debtors, ought not to be granted. *By Order,*
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By Order,
WILLIAM V. KING, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c.
Washington, ss.
Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, September 17th, A. D. 1799.
THE Creditors of Elnathan Burdick, of Hopkinton, in the County of Washington, an insolvent Debtor, are hereby notified to appear (if they shall think fit) at the Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at South-Kingstown, within and for said County of Washington, on the second Monday of October next, for the Purpose of appointing Commissioners to receive an Assignment of said Insolvent's Estate, agreeable to an Act of the General Assembly, passed June, A. D. 1756, entitled an Act for the Relief of insolvent Debtors.

JOHN HAZARD, jun. *Clerk.*

TO BE SOLD, BY
JOSEPH LYON,
ONE Hundred and Fifty Barrels Tar; 20 Barrels Pitch, and 60,000 North-Carolina Cedar Shingles.

Newport, Sept. 23, 1799.

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OR,
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Which was performed in Boston, for Twenty Nights, to crowded Houses, with retreated Bursts of Applause.

[CHARACTERS in the Bills of the Day.]

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On the front Ground the Movement of the Water, also the passing and repassing of the Boats, likewise Jeffry and Russel's Wharf. Also an exact View up Charleston River, with the Monument of General Warren, on Bread's-Hill.—The whole to Conclude with the Launching of the Frigate, which moves majestically into her destined Element.

In the Course of the Performance the following SONGS will be sung:

A Comic Song, called, *John Bull's Description of a Country Church*—by Mr. Turnbull.

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The much admired Song, *Sailor Boy*—by Mr. Maginnis.

The entertaining Song of the *Hobbies*—by Mr. Maginnis.

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The wonderful Lapland Lady will dance a Jig, and change her Face three Times imperceptibly.

To Conclude with a merry Dance, between Old Jonathan and his Wife.

At the End of the Procession of the Court of Alexander the Great, a FIGURE in the Character of the Black Queen of Morroco, will perform the *Grand Castinet Dance.*

To which will be added, the much celebrated PANTOMIME, called,

The Death of Harlequin; or, Lovers in the Dumps.

Harlequin,	Mr. Gaston,
Quillo,	Mr. Turnbull,
Frenchman,	Mrs. Turnbull,
Old Man,	Mr. Ormsby,
Clown,	Mr. Maginnis,
Columbine,	Mrs. Maginnis.

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Having opened a Store on Banister's Wharf, beg Leave to inform their Friends and the Public in general, that they have for Sale,
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☞ They have also for Sale, Flour by the Barrel, and 100 Barrels Rosin.

Newport, Aug. 5, 1799.

JOHN F. TOWNSEND
Has taken for the Summer, the Store of Mr. Thomas Howland, in Thames-street, where he has for Sale,
A handsome Assortment of Oil-Cloths; 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens; coarse India Muslins; Shirting Checks; 4-4, 9-8 and 5-4 Purple and Chintz Shawls; Calicoes and Chintzes; Durants; Calamancoes and Russellets; Lutestrings; Jaconet and Book 4-4, 9-4 and 6.4 Muslins; Pack Pins; colour'd and white Threads; Broadcloths, &c. &c. &c. He intends leaving this Place shortly, and will sell them low.

Newport, August 12, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,
A young Horse, suitable for the Saddle or Carriage, with a good and a Cow which at present gives [illegible] able Milk. Apply to JOHN [illegible] and in the House fronting Mr [illegible] holy in- Walk, neral be- as well as ir advocates lives of the

A NAVAL SONG.

By DAVID HUMPHRY's *Esq; Minister Plenipotentiary of the* United States *of* America, *at the Court of* Spain.

1. GAILY lads! our friends we're leaving,
Honour calls us to the main—
Sweet-hearts! what's the use of grieving,
We but part to meet again.

2. Soon aveng'd our Country's quarrels,
What delicious joy's we'll prove,
Sweet repoſing, crown'd with laurels,
In the arms of thoſe we love.

3. Love of Country, love of glory,
From our mothers' breaſts we drew;
Our forefathers fam'd in ſtory,
Give the great example too.

4. Hail *Columbia's* hardy ſeamen,
Bravely bred on boiſt'rous waves—
Faithful to ourſelves as freemen,
Not the world can make us ſlaves.

5. "Arm our floating tow'rs of timber,"—
Congreſs bids—each pulſe beats higher'
Shew the world our joints are limber,
Nerves of ſteel and ſouls of fire.

6. Now our breaſts with ardour glowing,
Feel our bold forefathers' flame;
Thro' our veins their pure blood flowing,
Can our deeds diſgrace their name?

7. Haſte then ſeize each plund'ring Corſair,
Where the waves inſulted roll,
Trade protect in ev'ry quarter,
From the Tropic to the Pole.

8. Thence to the wide world's wonder,
Maſters of the mighty deep,
While we guard our coaſts with thunder,
Ye at home may ſafely ſleep.

9. Let us live a band of brothers,
Whether on the land or ſea;
Tis' our ſtrength and not another's,
That would make or keep us free.

10. Never fearing foes or weather,
Union being ſtill our boaſt,
Free we'll live or die together—
"Union," boys! in bumpers toaſt.

For the *NEWPORT MERCURY*.

By inserting the following you will much oblige a constant reader.

HAD both and a by both I had great ſtore
Lent my to my & took his word therefore
Aſked my of my & naught but words I got
Loſt my and my purſue him I would not.
I money friend

At length with came my which pleased me very well
Got my but my away quite from me fell
If I had both and a as I have had before
I'd keep my and my and play the fool no more.

PLEASANTRY]—The following curious advertiſement appeared in a Concord (N. H.) paper, of laſt week; "Whereas I DANIEL CLAY, through miſrepreſentation was induced to poſt my wife RHODA, in the papers; now beg leave to inform the public, that I have again taken her to wife, after ſettling all our domeſtic broils in an amicable manner;—ſo that every thing, as uſual, goes on like clock-work.

[*Divorc'd, like ſciſſars rent in twain*
Each mourn'd the rivet out;—
Now whet and rivetted again,
They'll make the old ſhears cut.]

TO BE SOLD, BY
SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,
At his Store on the Point,
A few Hogſheads of St. Croix Rum,
by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Geneva, by the Pipe or Barrel,
Brandy, by the Pipe or Barrel,
Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead or Barrel;
Flour, Beef, and Rice, by the Barrel.

He has alſo to Let and Sell ſundry Dwelling-Houſes in different Parts of the Town.

He continues to carry on the Baking Buſineſs in all its different Branches—and has on Hand a Quantity of Ship and Cabin-Bread, of a good Quality and as cheap as any imported.

He gives the higheſt Price for Old Gold and Silver.

Newport, September 9, 1799.

LOST, on Thurſday laſt, in ſome Part of Thames-ſtreet, a ſmall red Morocco POCKET-BOOK; containing ſome Money, and ſeveral Papers, of no uſe to any one but the Owner. Whoever has found the ſame and will deliver it to the Printer, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

Newport, Sept. 9, 1799.

TO BE LET,
The lower Part of a Houſe, conſiſting of five Rooms, in a convenient Part of the Town. Inquire of the Printer.

Auguſt 26, 1799.

THE valuable FARM, lately belonging to George Hazard, Eſq; in Point Judith, in South-Kingſtown, containing about Six Hundred Acres, is to be let.

CARDER HAZARD.

Newport, Sept. 14, 1799.

FOR SALE, BY
E. BURRILL,
A few Puncheons of Old Jamaica Spirits.
Molaſſes, in Hogſheads and Tierces,
And a Quantity of Liverpool Salt.

Newport, 10th September, 1799.

FOR SALE,
BEST Engliſh GUNPOWDER, COARSE and FINE, per Hundred or leſs Quantity, by
ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, July 29, 1799.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN
Informs his Friends and others, that he has removed to the Eaſt Side of Thames-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. Robert Stevens's, where he continues his Buſineſs as uſual, and has at preſent on Hand,

A HANDSOME Aſſortment of GOODS, which he will ſell at a reaſonable Rate.

Alſo, beſt clean Turk's-Iſland SALT, by Hundred Buſhel, or leſs Quantity.

All Favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, 29th April, 1799.

Juſt received, by the Ship Semiramis, Capt. Jacob Smith, from Canton.

GUNPOWDER
Hyſon
Souchong
Bohea
} Teas, per Cheſt or ſmaller Quantity.
Tea Caddies.
Waiters.
Boglipores.
Fans, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

And for Sale, by
JOHN C. SCOTT.

Newport, June 25, 1799.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN BOURS, jun.
Reſpectfully informs his FRIENDS, *and the* PUBLIC *in general,*

That he has just received, at his STORE, *opposite General* MARTIN's,

A Beautiful Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to ſell very low.

Alſo, One Box of Gentlemens' TRUXTON HATS.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his Cuſtomers, and requeſts a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, June 10, 1799.

SIMEON MARTIN
Has for Sale, for Caſh, or on a reaſonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Iſland,

GOOD Retailing Surinam and Havanna MOLASSES, by the Hogſhead, Tierce or Barrel; old 3d Proof Windward-Iſland Rum; New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Meſs and prime Pork and Beef by the Barrel; Rice by the Caſk; Whale Oil by the Ton; Rock Salt by the Hundred Buſhels, or leſs Quantity; Pilot Bread by the Barrel; and Two Pair of Three-Pound Cannon, with all their Apparatus complete.

Newport, July 29, 1799.

FIRE-WOOD.

WANTED about Twenty Cords of Oak—Ten Cords of Hickory, or Nut-Wood—and One Hundred Buſhels of Charcoal:—Any Perſon willing to contract for the ſame, to be delivered on the Shore where the Subſcriber lives, are deſired to make Application.

SAMUEL ELAM.

Portsmouth, 31ſt, Auguſt, 1799.

REMOVAL.

TIMOTHY R. PECKHAM,
HAIR-DRESSER,

TAKES this Method to acquaint his Cuſtomers and others, that he has removed from the Shop he improved, near the State-Houſe, to the one on the South Side of the Parade, next Weſtward of the BANK, now occupied by his Brother, *Jeremiah Peckham*;—Where thoſe who may pleaſe to viſit their Shop, may depend upon being waited on with Pleaſure and Deſpatch.

Newport, July 1, 1799.

GIBBS & CHANNING
HAVE FOR SALE,

ST. Peterſburgh clean Hemp, Ruſſia and Ravens Duck, firſt Quality—Cordage and Cables of all Dimenſions—Ruſſia and Swedes Iron, flat and ſquare.

BY THE PACKAGE.

Sheetings; Platilles Royales; Brittanias; Rouens; Sileſias; Creas-a-la-Morlaix; Stripes and Checks; Dowlas; Oznabrigs; Ticklenburghs; Sailors blue and white Linen; Bedtickings; Linen for fine Shirts; Diaper; Heſſian and brown Rolls; Linen for Bags; blue Broadcloths; German Flannels and Serges; Stationary, and Glaſs Ware, calculated for the Weſt-India Market, and intitled to Drawback on Exportation.

New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Cargo, on ſhort Notice; Molaſſes, per Hogſhead; Holland Gin, per Pipe; 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glaſs; ſuperfine and fine Flour; Salt by the Quantity; Lead by the Ton.

Newport, 25th Feb. 1799.

ETHAN CLARKE
HAS FOR SALE,

A few Pipes of excellent Cogniac Brandy; Claret Wine in Boxes, of 2 Dozen in a Box; Bottled Porter and Brown Stout in Caſks; Molaſſes and New-England Rum, by Hogſhead; and Anchors, &c. as uſual.

Newport, Sept. 2, 1799.

JOHN BAKER
HAS FOR SALE,
At his Store on Banister's Wharf,

A General Aſſortment of GROCERIES, of the firſt Quality.

Captains of Veſſels and others ſupplied with SEA-STORES, on the ſhorteſt Notice.

Thoſe who will pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, may rely upon ſupplying themſelves with any Article in his Line, of as good a Quality, and at as reaſonable a Rate, as at any Store in Newport.

He returns his ſincere Thanks to his Cuſtomers and the Public for paſt, and ſolicits future Favours.

Newport, April 29, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,
THE Houſe, Garden and Meadow of the Subſcriber, with a ſmall Lot and convenient Stable, &c. thereon; alſo ſeveral other ſmall Buildings, the whole in Front of Broad-ſtreet, commanding a conſiderable large and pleaſant Proſpect, the Situation airy and healthy, being well ſupplied with good Water.

JOB CHALONER.

Newport, 3d Month, 25th, 1799.

SAMUEL F. GARDNER,
Has for SALE, *at his Store on the South-Side of the* RED MARKET,

A Handſome Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Goods; Hyſon, Souchong, and Bohea Teas, by the Dozen or Pound; Raiſins by the Jar or Caſk; Chocolate, Nutmegs, Alſpice, and other Spices; Sugar by Box or Barrel; Molaſſes by Hogſhead or Gallon; Weſt-India and New-England Rum by Hogſhead or Gallon; Porter by Caſk or Dozen; Flour by Barrel; Rice by Caſk; 600 Buſhels Salt; 120 Quintals of dried Codfiſh; Soap by the Box; Paper by the Ream; Starch by the Hundred or Pound; Sole Leather by the Hundred Weight, or Side, and Calf-ſkins; a Variety of Cutlery and Hardware; a good Aſſortment of Iron Ware and Nails; Cotton; Cheeſe; Coffee; and a Variety of other Articles, too numerous to be detailed within the Limits of an Advertiſement.

Newport, July 29, 1799.

JOHN BOURS,
At the Sign of the EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Cuſtomers and others, to his Shop, where a very handſome Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, juſt imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Caſh, as at any Store in the State.

Newport, June 10, 1799.

WANTED,
As APPRENTICES to the Rope-Making Business,

TWO or Three ſmart, active LADS, about 15 or 16 Years of Age.—To whom good Encouragement will be given, by

WM. and JOHN TILLEY.

Newport, Auguſt 19, 1799.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,
HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd or unboil'd.
Beſt London White Lead.
Spaniſh Brown.
Whiting, Venetian Red, India Ditto,
Stone and Spruce Yellow.
Red Lead, Patent Yellow.
Verdigreaſe, Pruſſian Blue.
Gold & Silver Leaf.
Letharge, White Vitrol.
Painter's Bruſhes & Tools.
Scrubbing & Tar Bruſhes.
Camel's Hair Pencils.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright Varniſh.
Black Ditto.
Window Glaſs & Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil, or dry, properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſions of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. their diſtant Cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, at the ſhorteſt Notice, with Directions to uſe them.

Newport, May 24, 1799.

ROBERT LAWTON
Informs his Friends and Cuſtomers, that he has removed from the Houſe he lately improved, in Thames-ſtreet, to that large and elegant Houſe nearly oppoſite—formerly occupied by the late Governor Wanton, where he has for ſale,

A FRESH Supply of Engliſh GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, among which are,——Caſſimeres, Fancy Veſting, Calicoes and Chinzes, Satins, Modes, Luteſtrings, Tiffanies, Ladies Beaver Hats, Sheetings, Dowlaſſes, Bed-Ticking, Britannias, Iriſh Linens, and a great Variety of other Articles, as Cheap for Caſh as at any Store in the State.

Alſo, juſt Received, Gentlemen and Ladies Umbrellas—India Luteſtrings—Jenkeens, &c.

Newport, July 22, 1799.

BENJAMIN HILL
Reſpectfully informs his old Customers and the Public in general, that he has opened a Store next Northward of Messrs. Gibbs & Channing's, where he has

AN Aſſortment of WEST-INDIA GOODS, cheap for Caſh.

He alſo continues his BAKING BUSINESS as uſual, on the Wharf below his Houſe—where any Merchant or Captain of Veſſel may be ſupplied with any Quantity of Ship or Pilot Bread, or Crackers, at the ſhorteſt Notice.

Newport, Sept. 17, 1799.

JOHN THURSTON,
Takes this Method to inform his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has taken the Store on Baniſter's Wharf, lately improved by Mr. *Stephen Pierce*, deceaſed, where he has for Sale the following Articles, viz.

BRANDY; Rum; Gin; white and brown Sugars; Flour; Rice; Chocolate; Souchong and Bohea Teas; Muſtard; Codfiſh; an Aſſortment of blue, white and figur'd Queen's Ware; Stone Ware of all Sorts; Egyptian China Tea-Pots and Ink-ſtands; Decanters, Wine Glaſſes, and Tumblers, a great Variety; Barberry and Bees-Wax; Sole-Leather; Bruſhes an; Brooms; Cedar Pails; Sieves; Coffee-Mills; Powder, and Shot of all Sizes; Soap; Candles; Lead; Mens' and Womens' Shoes and Slippers; Table Knives and Forks; Penknives; Patent Spoons; Caſes of Razors; Guns; Gun-Locks; Padlocks; Door and Cheſt Locks; Braſs Cocks; Hammers; Money Scales; Steel and Mouſe Traps; Gimblets of various Sizes; Shoe and Buckle-Bruſhes; Shot Moulds; Japann'd Ware; Spectacles; Bed-Cords; Fiſhing-Lines; Fiſh-Hooks, of all Sizes; Poles, Lines, and Hooks, equipped for Fiſhing; ready made American Colours of all Sorts; Nails of various Sorts; Iron Scrapers; Patent and other Time Glaſſes; Double Battle and other Gunpowder; Drawing-Knives; and many other Articles too tedious to enumerate.

☞ Rice by the Caſk, and Flour by the Barrel.

Newport, Auguſt 5, 1799.

ABSENTED himſelf from the Service of the Subſcriber, an Apprentice Boy, named JAMES WILCOX, about nineteen Years of Age. Whoever will take him up and return him to me, ſhall have Five Cents Reward, but no Charges.

All Maſters of Veſſels and others, are forbid carrying off, harbouring, employing or truſting ſaid Boy with any Thing whatſoever, on the Penalty of the Law.

CLARKE COOK.

Newport, Sept. 16, 1799.

A NAVAL SONG.

By DAVID HUMPHRY's *Esq; Minister Plenipotentiary of the* United States *of* America, *at the Court of* Spain.

1. GAILY lads! our friends we're leaving,
Honour calls us to the main—
Sweet-hearts! what's the use of grieving,
We but part to meet again.

2. Soon aveng'd our Country's quarrels,
What delicious joy's we'll prove,
Sweet repoſing, crown'd with laurels,
In the arms of thoſe we love.

3. Love of Country, love of glory,
From our mothers' breaſts we drew;
Our forefathers fam'd in ſtory,
Give the great example too.

4. Hail *Columbia's* hardy ſeamen,
Bravely bred on boiſt'rous waves—
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Thro' our veins their pure blood flowing,
Can our deeds diſgrace their name?

7. Haſte then ſeize each plund'ring Corſair,
Where the waves inſulted roll,
Trade protect in ev'ry quarter,
From the Tropic to the Pole.

8. Thence to the wide world's wonder,
Maſters of the mighty deep,
While we guard our coaſts with thunder,
Ye at home may ſafely ſleep.

9. Let us live a band of brothers,
Whether on the land or ſea;
Tis' our ſtrength and not another's,
That would make or keep us free.

10. Never fearing foes or weather,
Union being ſtill our boaſt,
Free we'll live or die together—
"Union," boys! in bumpers toaſt.

For the *NEWPORT MERCURY*.

By inſerting the following you will much oblige a conſtant reader.

HAD both and a by both I had great ſtore
Lent my to my & took his word therefore
Aſked my of my & naught but words I got
Loſt my and my purſue him I would not.
I money friend
At length with came my which pleaſed me very well
Got my but my away quite from me fell
If I had both and a as I have had before
I'd keep my and my and play the fool no more.

PLEASANTRY]—The following curious advertiſement appeared in a Concord (N. H.) paper, of laſt week; "Whereas I DANIEL CLAY, through miſrepreſentation was induced to poſt my wife RHODA, in the papers; now beg leave to inform the public, that I have again taken her to wife, after ſettling all our domeſtic broils in an amicable manner;—ſo that every thing, as uſual, goes on like clock-work.

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Each mourn'd the rivet out;—
Now whet and rivetted again,
They'll make the old ſhears cut.]

TO BE SOLD, BY
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At his Store on the Point,
A few Hogſheads of St. Croix Rum,
by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Geneva, by the Pipe or Barrel,
Brandy, by the Pipe or Barrel,
Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead or Barrel;
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Newport, Sept. 9, 1799.

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August 26, 1799.

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CARDER HAZARD.

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Molaſſes, in Hogſheads and Tierces,
And a Quantity of Liverpool Salt.
Newport, 10th September, 1799.

FOR SALE,
BEST Engliſh GUNPOWDER, COARSE and FINE, per Hundred or leſs Quantity, by
ANTHONY DIXON.
Newport, July 29, 1799.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN
Informs his Friends and others, that he has removed to the Eaſt Side of Thames-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. Robert Stevens's, where he continues his Buſineſs as uſual, and has at preſent on Hand,
A HANDSOME Aſſortment of GOODS, which he will ſell at a reaſonable Rate.

Alſo, beſt clean Turk's-Iſland SALT, by Hundred Buſhel, or leſs Quantity.

All Favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, 29th April, 1799.

Juſt received, by the Ship Semiramis, Capt. Jacob Smith, from Canton.

GUNPOWDER
Hyſon
Souchong
Bohea
} Teas, per Cheſt or ſmaller Quantity.
Tea Caddies.
Waiters.
Boglipores.
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Newport, June 25, 1799.

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A Beautiful Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to ſell very low.

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Newport, July 29, 1799.

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SAMUEL ELAM.

Portsmouth, 31ſt, August, 1799.

REMOVAL.
TIMOTHY R. PECKHAM,
HAIR-DRESSER,
TAKES this Method to acquaint his Cuſtomers and others, that he has removed from the Shop he improved, near the State-Houſe, to the one on the South Side of the Parade, next Weſtward of the BANK, now occupied by his Brother, *Jeremiah Peckham*;—Where thoſe who may pleaſe to viſit their Shop, may depend upon being waited on with Pleaſure and Deſpatch.

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BY THE PACKAGE.

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Newport, April 29, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,
THE Houſe, Garden and Meadow of the Subſcriber, with a ſmall Lot and convenient Stable, &c. thereon; alſo ſeveral other ſmall Buildings, the whole in Front of Broad-ſtreet, commanding a conſiderable large and pleaſant Proſpect, the Situation airy and healthy, being well ſupplied with good Water.

JOB CHALONER.

Newport, 3d Month, 25th, 1799.

SAMUEL F. GARDNER,
Has for SALE, *at his Store on the South-Side of the* RED MARKET,
A Handſome Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Goods; Hyſon, Souchong, and Bohea Teas, by the Dozen or Pound; Raiſins by the Jar or Caſk; Chocolate, Nutmegs, Alſpice, and other Spices; Sugar by Box or Barrel; Molaſſes by Hogſhead or Gallon; Weſt-India and New-England Rum by Hogſhead or Gallon; Porter by Caſk or Dozen; Flour by Barrel; Rice by Caſk; 600 Buſhels Salt; 120 Quintals of dried Codfiſh; Soap by the Box; Paper by the Ream; Starch by the Hundred or Pound; Sole Leather by the Hundred Weight, or Side, and Calf-ſkins; a Variety of Cutlery and Hard-ware; a good Aſſortment of Iron Ware and Nails; Cotton; Cheeſe; Coffee; and a Variety of other Articles, too numerous to be detailed within the Limits of an Advertiſement.

Newport, July 29, 1799.

JOHN BOURS,
At the Sign of the EAGLE,
INVITES his Friends, old Cuſtomers and others, to his Shop, where a very handſome Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, juſt imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Caſh, as at any Store in the State.

Newport, June 10, 1799.

WANTED,
As APPRENTICES to the Rope-Making Business,
TWO or Three ſmart, active LADS, about 15 or 16 Years of Age.—To whom good Encouragement will be given, by

WM. and JOHN TILLEY.

Newport, August 19, 1799.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.
JAMES CAHOONE & SON,
HAVE FOR SALE,
LINSEED-OIL, boil'd or unboil'd.
Beſt London White Lead.
Spaniſh Brown.
Whiting, Venetian Red, India Ditto,
Stone and Spruce Yellow.
Red Lead, Patent Yellow.
Verdigreaſe, Pruſſian Blue.
Gold & Silver Leaf.
Letharge, White Vitrol.
Painter's Bruſhes & Tools.
Scrubbing & Tar Bruſhes.
Camel's Hair Pencils.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright Varniſh.
Black Ditto.
Window Glaſs & Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil, or dry, properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſions of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. their diſtant Cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, at the ſhorteſt Notice, with Directions to uſe them.

Newport, May 24, 1799.

ROBERT LAWTON
Informs his Friends and Cuſtomers, that he has removed from the Houſe he lately improved, in Thames-ſtreet, to that large and elegant Houſe nearly oppoſite—formerly occupied by the late Governor Wanton, where he has for ſale,
A FRESH Supply of Engliſh GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, among which are,——Caſſimeres, Fancy Veſting, Calicoes and Chinzes, Satins, Modes, Luteſtrings, Tiffanies, Ladies Beaver Hats, Sheetings, Dowlaſſes, Bed-Ticking, Britannias, Iriſh Linens, and a great Variety of other Articles, as Cheap for Caſh as at any Store in the State.

Alſo, juſt Received, Gentlemen and Ladies Umbrellas—India Luteſtrings—Nankeens, &c.

Newport, July 22, 1799.

BENJAMIN HILL
Reſpectfully informs his old Customers and the Public in general, that he has opened a Store next Northward of Messrs. Gibbs & Channing's, where he has
AN Aſſortment of WEST-INDIA GOODS, cheap for Caſh.

He alſo continues his BAKING BUSINESS as uſual, on the Wharf below his Houſe—where any Merchant or Captain of Veſſel may be ſupplied with any Quantity of Ship or Pilot Bread, or Crackers, at the ſhorteſt Notice.

Newport, Sept. 17, 1799.

JOHN THURSTON,
Takes this Method to inform his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has taken the Store on Baniſter's Wharf, lately improved by Mr. *Stephen Pierce*, deceaſed, where he has for Sale the following Articles, viz.

BRANDY; Rum; Gin; white and brown Sugars; Flour; Rice; Chocolate; Souchong and Bohea Teas; Muſtard; Codfiſh; an Aſſortment of blue, white and figur'd Queen's Ware; Stone Ware of all Sorts; Egyptian China Tea-Pots and Ink-ſtands; Decanters, Wine Glaſſes, and Tumblers, a great Variety; Barberry and Bees-Wax; Sole-Leather; Bruſhes an; Brooms; Cedar Pails; Sieves; Coffee-Mills; Powder, and Shot of all Sizes; Soap; Candles; Lead; Mens' and Womens' Shoes and Slippers; Table Knives and Forks; Penknives; Patent Spoons; Caſes of Razors; Guns; Gun-Locks; Padlocks; Door and Cheſt Locks; Braſs Cocks; Hammers; Money Scales; Steel and Mouſe Traps; Gimblets of various Sizes; Shoe and Buckle-Bruſhes; Shot Moulds; Japann'd Ware; Spectacles; Bed-Cords; Fiſhing-Lines; Fiſh-Hooks, of all Sizes; Poles, Lines, and Hooks, equipped for Fiſhing; ready made American Colours of all Sorts; Nails of various Sorts; Iron Scrapers; Patent and other Time Glaſſes; Double Battle and other Gunpowder; Drawing-Knives; and many other Articles too tedious to enumerate.

☞ Rice by the Caſk, and Flour by the Barrel.

Newport, August 5, 1799.

ABSENTED himſelf from the Service of the Subſcriber, an Apprentice Boy, named JAMES WILCOX, about nineteen Years of Age. Whoever will take him up and return him to me, ſhall have Five Cents Reward, but no Charges.

All Maſters of Veſſels and others, are forbid carrying off, harbouring, employing or truſting ſaid Boy with any Thing whatſoever, on the Penalty of the Law.

CLARKE COOK.

Newport, Sept. 16, 1799.